

THE DAILY TELEGRAM

The Leading Newspaper of Central West Virginia.

Published Every Week-day Evening and Sunday Morning by CLARKSBURG TELEGRAM COMPANY, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Entered at the postoffice at Clarksburg, W. Va., as second class mail matter, May 1, 1902.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Editorial Rooms: Business Office.

Consolidated: 157-Y Consolidated 157-L.

Telephone: 300 Bell, 253.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By Carrier.

Daily, per week \$2.00

Daily, per month \$6.00

Sunday, per week \$1.00

Sunday, per month \$3.00

Daily and Sunday, per week \$3.50

Daily and Sunday, per month \$10.00

Daily and Sunday, per year \$115.00

By Mail, in advance.

Daily, per month \$5.00

Daily, per year \$50.00

Sunday, per year \$30.00

Daily and Sunday, per year \$80.00

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(Election, Tuesday, November 7, 1916.)

Republican National Ticket

For President

CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, of New York

For Vice President

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, of Indiana

United States Senator

HOWARD SUTHERLAND, of Randolph

Congress—Third District

STUART F. REED, of Harrison

Republican State Ticket

Governor

IRA E. ROBINSON, of Taylor

Secretary of State

HOUSTON G. YOUNG, of Harrison

Superintendent of Schools

MORRIS P. SHAWKEY, of Kanawha

Auditor

JOHN S. DART, of Jackson

Treasurer

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, of Fayette

Attorney General

E. T. ENGLAND, of Logan

Commissioner of Agriculture

JAMES H. STEWART, of Putnam

Judges of Supreme Court

W. A. MILLER, of Wood

HAROLD A. RITZ, of Mercer

State Senator—Twelfth District

FALLACE R. GRIBBLE, of Doddridge

Republican County Ticket

Sheriff

LLOYD D. GRIFFIN, of Clarksburg

Judge Criminal Court

CHARLES A. SUTTON, of Bridgeport

Prosecuting Attorney

WILL E. MORRIS, of Clarksburg

County Commissioner

DORSEY W. CORK, of Mt. Clare

Assessor

IRA L. SWIGER, of Clarksburg

Surveyor

LUTHERBET A. OSBORN, of Clarksburg

House of Delegates

ROSSI M. FISHER, of Wilsonburg

S. R. HARRISON, JR., of Clarksburg

JOHN MOORE, of Bridgeport

GEORGE W. STURM, of West Milford

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1916.

An Evening Echo.

Good health and good sense are

two of life's greatest blessings.

—SYRUS.

These interventions which were not

interventions have made all our

trouble. Mr. Wilson has had his

hand in every Mexican domestic

angle since he was elected president,

and as a result of the non-interven-

ing interventions we now have on

or on the way to the Mexican border

every available man of arms that the

American republic can put in arms and send

there.

Tariff for Defense.

Blacklisting of certain American

firms is but an incident of organized

attempts that will be made after the

war by the Allies not only to pro-

tect their commerce, but to hit at

Germany.

The United States is stacked with

gold and all Europe will want it. To

get it goods in vast quantities must

be sold in this country. That they

will be dumped upon us cannot be

doubted. If the invasion of our mar-

kets which the Wilson-underwood

tariff law provides for is permitted,

The one great weapon of defense

is the protective duty. It has been

laid aside by the administration. It

must be taken up again if we are to

maintain prosperity.

It will not be taken up as long as

the Democratic party is in power.

"Safety first," therefore, lies in Re-

publican success at the November

polls.

Myers Must Be Saved.

A senator is to be elected in Mon-

tana this fall and Senator Myers

(Democrat) is a candidate for re-

election. Now Montana, in addition

to contributing Mr. Myers to the

Democratic majority in the Senate,

also produces copper in large quan-

ties. The new revenue bill originally

proposed to tax the net profits on the

production of copper for use in

war material at the rate of ten per

cent—just as the profit on the man-

ufacture of the munitions themselves

was to be taxed.

But that would affect the Montana

mind. So Mr. Myers thought—and

so, to oblige him, his Democratic

colleagues reduced the tax on copper

to five per cent, while still leaving

the tax on the other manufacturers at

twice that figure.

We thus see a large portion of the

country taxed to help elect a

Democratic senator in Montana.

Myers comes high, but it is apparent

that the Democratic party needs

him. If, however, Montana should

elect a Republican senator, he could

be counted to vote for a protective

tariff, which would put money

enough into the treasury to make

special taxes unnecessary. Thus,

Montana has a chance to get rid of

the five per cent tax on copper and

to get rid of Myers at the same time.

The two things should appeal to

Montana.

The Tariff Commission.

Congress is about to fix the status

of the new tariff commission. In

some quarters there is an effort to

cheapen the commission by making

the salary of commissioners small.

The people of the country are not

asking for a cheap and temporary

tariff commission, declares the Wash-

ington Post. They would rather have

none at all. If a tariff commission is

to be useful it must be composed of

strong, able men, the equals of the ex-

perts who are guiding the commercial

policies of foreign nations. A world

readjustment of trade will follow the

war. Tariffs and tariff treaties must

be dealt with. This government must

be kept advised of what other nations

are doing in order to chart its own

policies. This work cannot be done

by small men whose sole ambition is

to obtain a government job. It is a

task for the best men in the country,

who can only be obtained for this na-

tional service by paying them a sal-

ary somewhat in accordance with their

worth.

The new tariff commission will be

gauged by the character of the com-

missioners. If they are to be paid

small salaries, they will be small men

and the commission will die an early

death. If adequate salaries are pro-

vided, the president will be able to

draw upon the business world for men

of the highest grade, who can really

accomplish some good.

Rural Credits Provisions.

President Wilson has signed the

rural credits bill, passed by the pres-

ent Congress, saying as he did so:

I look forward to the benefits

of this bill, not with extravagant

expectations, but with confident

expectations that it will be of

very wide reaching benefit, and in-

cidental it will be of advantage

to the investing community, for I

can imagine no more satisfactory

or solid investments than this

system will afford those who have

money to use.

Inasmuch as the measure provides

only for machinery to loan money on

first mortgage on unencumbered land,

and for but fifty per cent of the value,

the exact benefit the farmer is going

to derive is not clear. Some argument

has been made that it will have the

effect of lowering the interest rate to

the farmer. This remains to be seen.

The farm loan banks are to be per-

mitted to issue debenture bonds, guar-

anteed by the banks but not by the

government, based on the first mort-

gage loans of the banks, but these

bonds must carry a rate of interest

sufficiently high to make them attrac-

tive to investors, or their sale will be

slow. The only co-operation per-

mitted to the farmer under law takes

the form of organizing branches of the

regional bank. The short time loan,

needed for handling crops or in a live

stock deal, is not known to the farm

loan bank, which is to be exclusively

a land loan affair.

The president is justified in his ex-

pectation that the farm loan bank will

provide a safe, solid and profitable in-

vestment for those that have money,

but it remains to be seen how it is

going to help the farmer, who is a

borrower and not a lender?

The Cnt Is Out.

Senator Underwood, author of the

tariff law, which, fortunately for the

United States, has been practically

unenforceable owing to the embargo

of the war, has made the honest con-

fession that may be good for his own

free trade soul if it is not for his

brother Democrats when he says "he

will not vote for protection to the

American dye industries" and "that

he does not intend to submit tamely

to swallow such Republican doctrine

as this." By letting the cat out of

the bag at this stage of the game, says

the Philadelphia Ledger, Mr. Under-

wood shows up for the benefit of the

country the real attitude of the un-

terred southern Democracy toward

the party platforms and the revenue

measures that are being passed by

the party as pure vote-catching laws

intended to tide over a critical political

situation, but which are not believed

in either in principle or as opportu-

nism by those who are the real bosses

of the party.

Mr. Underwood's position is natural

and logical. He belongs to that group

of southern statesmen who, as soon

as they have a Democratic president

to deal with, rush to his side and

sing the siren song of free trade, or

at least, of "a tariff for revenue only."

But the party has been forced by

public sentiment to pay for the day

believes in saving the day for the day

people and is also anxious to prevent

dumping after the war, but it is at

heart still unconvinced, and Mr.

Underwood's attitude is not out of

the anomalous position which teaches

one thing surely, and that is, that

if the country wants real protection it

had better make sure of it by voting

in a Republican Congress and not

trust its affairs to eleven-hour con-

gresses in a party which, if put back

in power, may recant all its ideas

over night.

Senator Bankhead's Conversion.

The denatured ship-purchase bill

will now have the support of Senator

Bankhead, of Alabama. Two years

ago, when the original measure was

under consideration, the senator

from Alabama was one of its most

uncompromising opponents.

He explains his changed attitude

by calling attention to the denaturing

which the bill has undergone in its

most vicious features and to the

promise of the administration that

no attempt will be made, if the bill

becomes a law, to purchase any of

the German or Austrian ships which